

I
BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year

1970

W. J. MORRISSEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

H. D. STANWORTH
C.Eng.F.I.Mun.E.M.R.S.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector

BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman W.H.E.Thorpe
Vice-Chairman Mrs. O.M. Dawes

<u>Parishes</u>	<u>Councillors</u>
Allderwasley	P.J.Chadfield
Shleyhay and Idridgehay	F.N. Fisher
Rich	(J. Briggs (W. Bowmer
Denby	(T.R.E.Musson (Mrs.M.N.Wallbank
Bethick, Lea and Holloway	T.B.Thorpe (W.M.Cockain
uffield	(D.K.Hawley (F.C.Morris
Hazelwood	Mrs.H.E.B.Pulvertaft J.P. (Miss E.A.Sheldon
Holbrook	(J.V.N.Davenport
Horsley.. . . .	Mrs.O.M.Dawes
Horsley Woodhouse	D. Gascoyne
Kedleston and Quarndon	C.D.W.Eddowes (C.Dodd
Kilburn	(E.Bird
Kirk Langley and Mackworth	W.J.Unwin
Mapperley	J. Wood
Pentrich	Mrs.A.Strange
Ravensdale Park and Weston Underwood	Mrs.B.E.Nixon
Shipley	W.H.E. Thorpe
Shottle and Postern	A.G.Busby (H.Woodhouse
Snalley	(Mrs.D.L.Edwards
South Wingfield	(H.A.Hardwick (Mrs.J.Seaman
Turnditch and Windley	V. Barber

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All members of the Council

Chairman D.K.Hawley
Vice-Chairman V.Barber



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF
THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

W.J.Morrissey, M.B.,B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H.D.Stanworth, C.Eng.,F.I.Mun.E.,M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

S.M.Carruthers, M.R.S.H.,M.A.P.H.I., Mun.B.I.

District Public Health Inspector

E.N.Morgan, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspector and Smoke Control Officer

J.B.Sheard, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk

Miss J.M. Crooks

General Clerk/Shorthand Typist

Miss J. McIra



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
"Field Head House",
Chesterfield Road,
Belper,
Derby. DE5 1FE.

17th September, 1971.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1970.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the District as at June 1970 was 23,690 a decrease of 80 on last years, which was 23,770.

The total number of live births registered during the year was 312.

Deaths occurring in 1970 amounted to 277 (i.e. 145 males and 132 females).

Deaths from Cancer of all sites were 58, this represents 20.93% of the total deaths registered and lung cancer was classed as being responsible for 13 deaths. Heart diseases caused 88 deaths, that is 31.76% of the total deaths registered, and vascular lesions caused 42 deaths, 15.16% of the total.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 18.0 per thousand live births for the country was the same low rate as in 1969. This trend was reflected in this area with a rate of 13.00 per thousand live births, but which is slightly higher than last year.

A total of 104 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded during the year, made up as follows: 92 Measles, 6 Scarlet Fever, 1 Meningitis 2 Food Poisoning, 1 Infective Jaundice, 1 T.B. Respiratory, and 1 T.B. Non-Respiratory.

During the year the only important piece of legislation for rural areas was The Agricultural Act, 1970, which came into force in May. It imposes heavy fines on any person summarily convicted of selling, other than for slaughter, any cattle known to be suffering from Brucella Abortus. In addition to this, the Government has now produced an incentive scheme where farmers with registered Brucella-free herds get bonus payments on milk or beef.

Also, designated areas are being created up and down the country where all herds must become Brucella-free. Derbyshire is not included in this scheme as yet.

I have once again, Ladies and Gentlemen, to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, and of the Council for their help and for their sympathetic consideration of proposals laid before them during the year. I have also to express my gratitude to the General Practitioners, Health Visitors, and District Nurses for their help and co-operation, to the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Public Health Inspector for their support and assistance, and to the staff of my Department for their untiring efforts during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W.J.Morrissey

Medical Officer of Health

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPOSITION OF THE AREA

The Rural District of Belper lies in the south of Derbyshire and is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Matlock and the Chesterfield Rural District, on the south by the County Borough of Derby, the South East Derbyshire Rural District and the Repton Rural District, on the east by the Urban Districts of Alferton, Ripley, and Heanor, and Ilkeston Borough, and on the west by the Wirksworth Urban and Ashbourne Rural Districts. The altitude of the area varies considerably from 170 O.D. at Duffield in the south to 1,000 O.D. in the north at Ashleyhay. The River Derwent entering the rural district at Lea Wood on the 260 foot contour, flows from north to south dividing the area fairly equally into east and west. The eastern parishes are where the industries are found and the residential and agricultural parishes are sited chiefly on the west bank of the river.

A circle of approximately 10 miles radius, struck from the Council Offices, encloses the 26 parishes which are under the Council's administration.

Representation on the Rural District Council varies, one parish sending three Councillors and in another instance one representative sits for two parishes. The total representation is 29 councillors.

PRINCIPAL LOCAL INDUSTRIES

The principal local industries are Glazed Pipe making, Light Weight Building Aggregate Blocks, Wire Drawing, Colpur Pigment Manufacturing, Pottery and China Ware making and decoration, Agriculture, and Cotton Knitwear manufacturing. A large Industrial Estate has developed over the last five years known as the Heanor Gate Industrial Estate and at the end of 1970 16 different types of factories and work places had been established and one other was in the process of being built.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District	46,273 acres
Population 1961 Census	33,362 (Belper Rural District before Derby Order 1968)
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1970	23,690
Number of houses, flats, shops with houses, hotels and boarding houses as at 1.4.71.	8,999
Rateable Value as at 31.3.71.	£836,090
Sum represented by penny rate	£3,296
Rate in £ Common Charges	12.6d.
Total loan debt	£2,368,062
Debt for housing only	£1,680,576
Loan debt for sewerage	£287,450
Houses erected during the calendar year :	.
by Council	24
by Private Enterprise	116

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	169	143	312
Legitimate	162	141	303
Illegitimate	7	2	9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			13.2
Area Comparability Factor			1.07
Adjusted Birth Rate			14.1
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1970			16.0

Illegitimate Live Births - formed 2.88% of the total live births

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	3	2	5
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			16.0
Still Birth Rate England and Wales for 1970			13.0

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	172	145	317
Legitimate	165	143	308
Illegitimate	7	2	9

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	3	1	4
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	13.0
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1970	18.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	13.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal (deaths under 4 weeks)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	2	1	3
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births			10.0
Neo-Natal Mortality for England and Wales for 1970			12.0

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
Totals	2	1	3	
Legitimate	2	1	3	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births				10.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1970				11.0

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
Totals	5	3	8	
Legitimate	5	3	8	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births				25.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1970				23.0

Maternal Mortality

Number of Deaths	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Nil

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
	145	132	277	
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population				11.7
Area Comparability Factor				1.0
Adjusted Death Rate				11.7
England and Wales Death Rate for 1970				11.7

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
35	23	58

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
12	1	13

DEATHS

During the year 277 deaths were registered (145 Males and 132 Females).

The Crude Death Rate therefore stands at 11.7 per 1,000 population. This figure must be multiplied by the area comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General to make allowances for the way in which sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition the death rate comparability factor has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institution in each area. When the crude death rate is multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, it is comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

It so happens that this year the Comparability Factor for this area is 1.0 and the Crude Death Rate when multiplied by the Factor, gives an adjusted death rate of 11.7.

Cancer was responsible for 58 deaths (35 Males and 23 Females), vascular lesions of the nervous system was classed as responsible for 42 deaths, (18 Males and 24 Females), and Ischaemic heart disease caused 75 deaths. Taking all heart diseases together the total number of deaths from these diseases was 88 (50 Males and 38 Females).

Bronchitis and Emphysema was the cause of 9 deaths (13 in 1969) and Pneumonia caused 14 deaths (17 in 1969). There were 9 deaths from Influenza, and deaths from "Other diseases of the respiratory system" numbered 3, 2 less than last year.

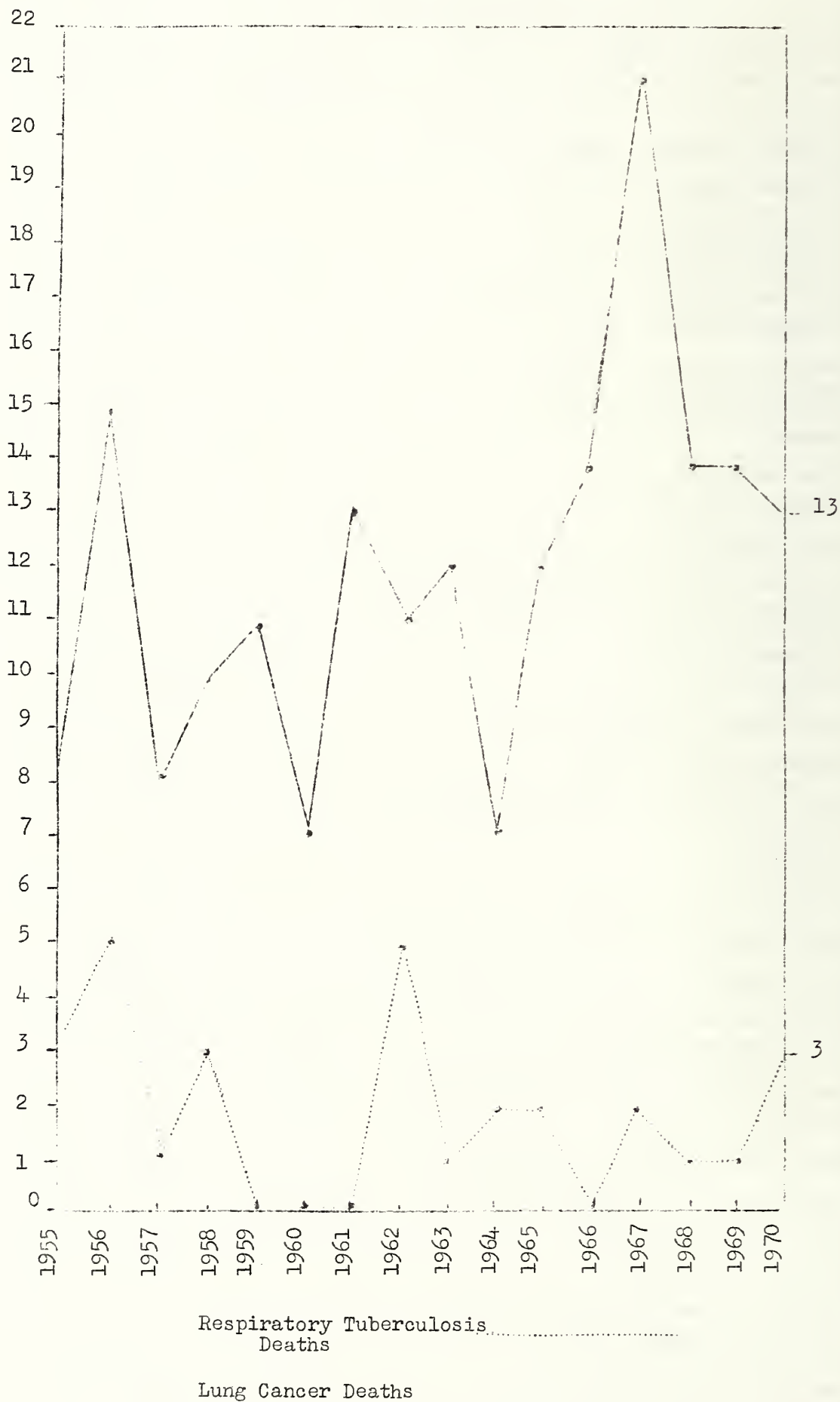
CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1970

The following table shows the cause of deaths registered during 1970.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	1	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	-	2
Late effects of respiratory T.B.	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	5	9
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	1	13
Malignant neoplasm breast	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	4	-	4
Leukaemia	-	1	1
Other malignant neoplasms	9	8	17
Diabetes mellitus	1	1	2
Other endocrine etc. diseases	-	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system	2	2	4
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	2	3
Hypertensive disease	3	2	5
Ischaemic heart disease	48	27	75
Other forms of heart disease	1	9	10
Cerebrovascular disease	18	24	42
Other disease of circulatory system	1	6	7
Influenza	3	6	9
Pneumonia	8	6	14
Bronchitis and emphysema	8	1	9
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	3	3
Peptic ulcer	1	-	1
Other diseases of digestive system	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	1	1
Congenital anomalies	1	1	2
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	1	1	2
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	2	3	5
All other accidents	1	7	8
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	1	2
All other external causes	1	-	1
Totals	145	132	277

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS AND LUNG CANCER

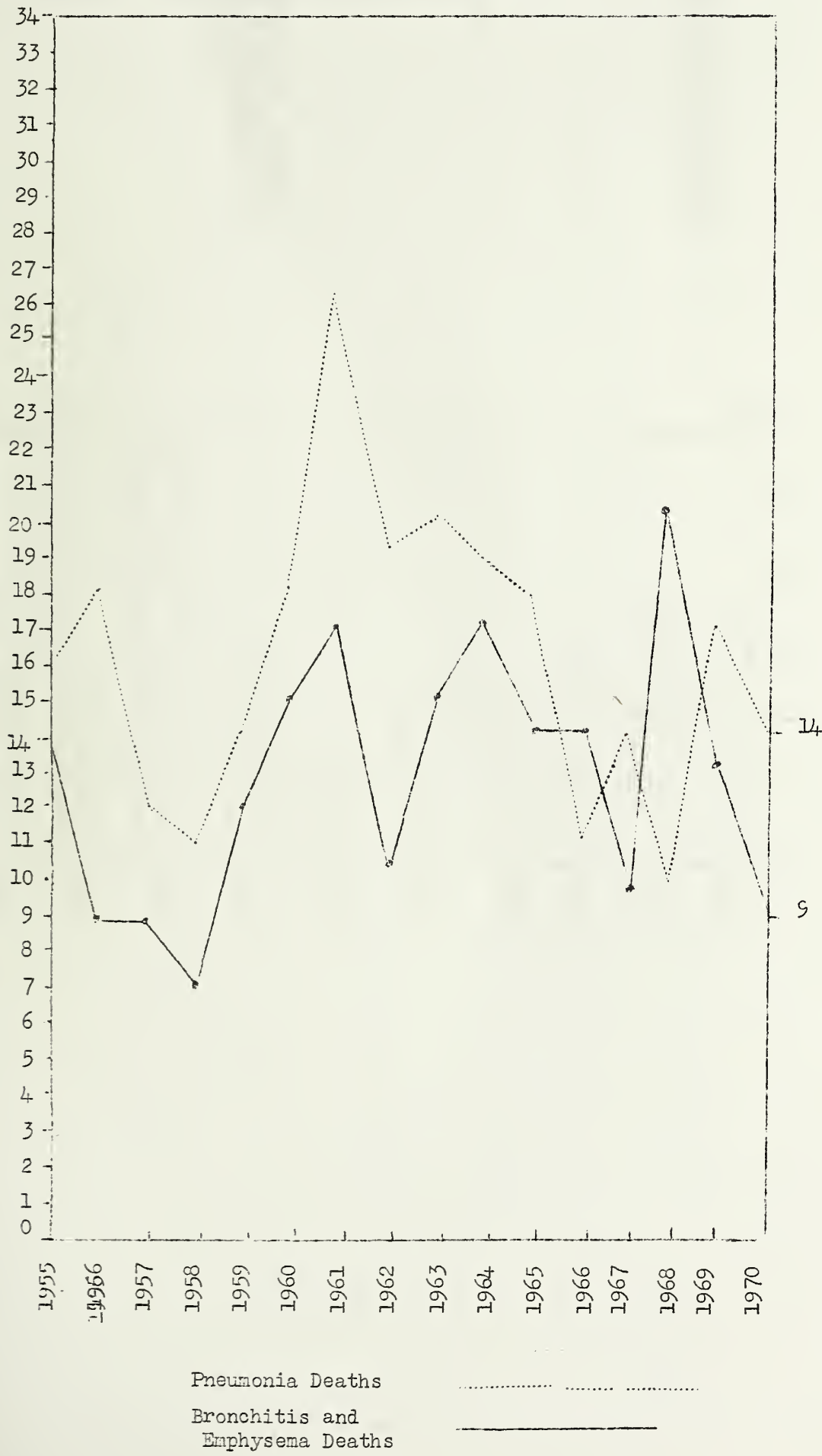
This graph shows the rise and fall in the number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis and Lung Cancer during the last 16 years.



OTHER CHEST DISEASES

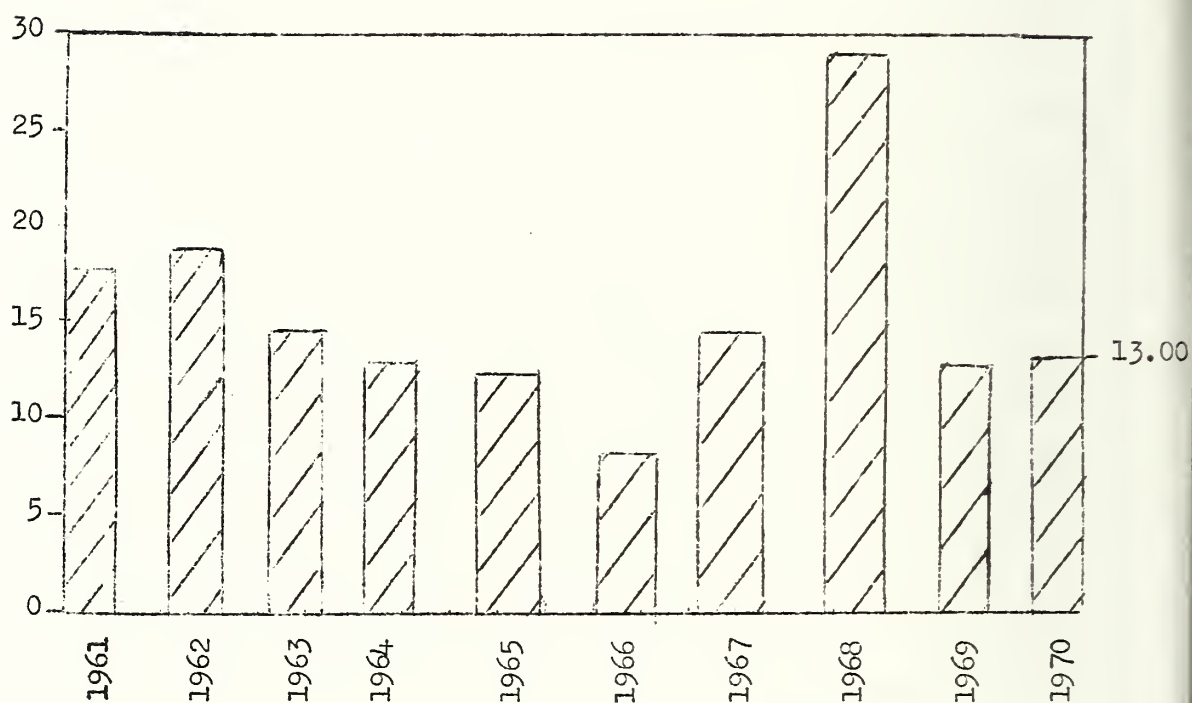
This graph shows the variation in the number of deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia over the last 16 years.

It should be noted that for the first time in 1968, the diseases Emphysema is classified along with Bronchitis.



During the past ten years the numbers of infantile deaths have been as follows :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Infantile Mortality Rate</u> <u>per 1,000 Live Births</u>
1961	-	4	16.69
1962	-	11	18.15
1963	3	6	14.11
1964	3	5	12.74
1965	4	4	11.98
1966	5	-	7.81
1967	4	5	14.00
1968	10	2	28.5
1969	2	2	11.83
1970	3	1	13.00



INFANTILE DEATHS 1970

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND AGE AT DEATH

	SEX	CAUSES	Weeks				Months								Total	
			Under 1	Weeks			Months									
				1-2	2-3	3-4	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9		9-12
	M															
	F															
	1	Asphyxia Respiratory distress syndrome	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1	Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1	Congenital heart disease Closed pulmonary valvotomy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1	Inhalation of gastric contents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	3		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A total of 104 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year.

MEASLES

92 cases were notified, the 5-9 year age group again had the most notifiable cases (46), with 18 in the 4-5 year group and 13 in the 3-4 year group.

SCARLET FEVER

Six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as against 8 cases in 1969.

MENINGITIS

One case of Meningitis was notified during the year, the last notifiable case being in 1964.

FOOD POISONING

Two cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year, follow up of both cases did not prove anything conclusive as to a causal agent.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

One case of Infective Jaundice was notified, the first case reported since this disease was added to the list of notifiable diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS RESPIRATORY

One case was notified in the 25 and over age group, of a patient residing in Kilburn.

TUBERCULOSIS NON-RESPIRATORY

One case was notified this year in the 25 and over age group, the patient resides at Kilburn.

WHOOPING COUGH

No cases were notified this year.

DYSENTERY

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Parochial Distribution

The following table shows parochial distribution of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Parishes	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Meningitis	Food Poisoning	Infective Jaundice	T.B. Respiratory	T.B. Non-Respiratory	Total
Arwasley	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bayhay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ch	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Y	12	3	-	-	1	-	-	16
Chick, Lea Holloway	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Field	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brook	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ey Woodhouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agehay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
eston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
arn	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Langley	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
worth	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
erley	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ich	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
don	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
dsdale Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
le & Postern	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
ey	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
ey	22	-	-	1	-	-	-	23
Wingfield	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	22
itch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
n Underwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ey	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	92	6	1	2	1	1	1	104

No notifications of the following diseases were received:

Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Acute Encephalitis.

Three cases of infectious diseases were removed to hospital.

Age Incidence of Cases of Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease notified by age group.

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and Over	Total
Measles	-	1	6	6	13	18	46	1	1	-	92
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	6
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
T.B. Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	1	1	8	7	14	20	46	2	2	3	104

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the rise and fall of the various notifiable diseases since 1964.

Diseases	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Measles	151	315	311	433	38	101	92
Scarlet Fever	11	10	3	3	5	8	6
T.B. Respiratory	6	4	4	6	4	2	1
T.B. Non-Respiratory	1	4	2	3	2	1	1
Whooping Cough	13	6	4	20	6	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	2	1	2	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	4	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal Septicaemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	183	342	330	468	57	112	104

The following table shows the notifications of infectious diseases received month by month throughout the year

Diseases	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Measles	3	1	2	16	6	15	25	19	1	-	3	1	92
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Meningitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
T.B. Respiratory	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
T.B. Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	4	3	3	17	6	18	25	19	1	1	3	4	104

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The two schemes in operation, that is the scheme administered by the Chest Physicians on the one hand and the County Council Scheme on the other, continued to operate throughout the year. The Scheme administered by the Chest Physicians is limited to children who have been in contact with cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and the County Council Scheme is for school children of the age of 13 years and upwards, and, here I would like to comment that there is a marked reluctance on the parents part to agree to their children being given this very worthwhile examination and test.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in the district since 1946.

I am indebted to Dr. A.H.Snaith, County Medical Officer, who has kindly supplied the following details regarding Diphtheria Immunisations carried out during the year in this district.

The number of children immunised during the year is as follows:

Primary Immunisations	-	374
Booster Injections	-	351

This gives an increase of 160 on primary immunisations, and 16 booster injections as compared with last year's figures.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

It gives me great pleasure once again to report that no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year, but freedom from infection can only be maintained if parents continue to bring their children for vaccination.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Arrangements for immunisation against these two complaints is available through the Derbyshire County Council and the same arrangements remained in force throughout the year. Injections are given at the County Council Clinic, or by the General Practitioners and booster doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1968 - SECTION 47 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

These two Acts give authority to secure necessary care and attention for persons who:

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic diseases, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action under these Acts during the year.

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY (COMMONLY CALLED SMEAR TESTS FOR CANCER OF THE NECK OF THE WOMB)

Derbyshire County Council accepts the value of exfoliative cytology in the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix of the uterus, and since the 29th June, 1964, the County Health Committee has agreed to some of their medical staff collecting smears for cytological examination at certain County Council Clinics, and these facilities are now available at :

Belper Clinic, Field Lane, Belper.

Derby Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby.

Matlock Clinic, Lime Grove Walk, Matlock.

Ripley Clinic, Derby Road, Ripley.

Wirksworth Clinic, Church Street, Wirksworth.

Any one requiring this examination should contact the Health Visitor at any of these Clinics.

SUPERANNUATION ACTS, 1937-1953

During the year a total of 13 medical examinations were carried out on members of the staff prior to their being admitted to the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes. Of this number 6 were office staff and 7 were manual workers.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council) 121a Osmaston Road, Derby.

The following table shows the result of examinations carried out at the Public Health Laboratory of specimens submitted by the Department. Results for water supplies are detailed on page

<u>TYPE OF EXAMINATION</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
Faecal Specimens - (For any Salmonella Typhoid and Paratyphoid or Dysentery Organisms)	-	2	2
Foods for Purity - Ice-Cream	-	6	6
Cream	1	-	1
Giblets from frozen turkey	-	1	1
Total	1	9	10

Specimens taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Laboratory, and the results are not communicated to this Department except when a positive result leads to a notification under the Infectious Diseases Regulations.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of Tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Clinic, Green Lane, Derby. (Telephone Number Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital, or Walton Hospital, Chesterfield.

Cases of other infectious diseases occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

All admissions and discharges of cases of infectious diseases including Tuberculosis, are notified to me as the District Medical Officer of Health.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
TO THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Field Head House,
Chesterfield Road,
Belper,
Derby. DE5 1FE.

17th September, 1971

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year 1970.

The work in connection with improvement grants becomes a time consuming occupation because the careful vetting of all applications, including the appropriate submissions under the Building Regulations, involves the calculation of works of repair which rank for grant as well as the actual improvement works. The tendency of applicants for what would previously have been standard grants to look closely at their houses for repairs and replacements means that the number of discretionary grants has increased. The number of visits to advise on applications, the clerical work involved in approval and payment, and supervision of the approved works right up to completion puts a heavy work load on the Department.

A continuation of milk sampling, particularly from producer-retailers, has brought to light several instances of Brucellosis infections, and the co-operation of the producers in follow-up sampling, testing and subsequent disposal of infected animals has removed some of the risk of transmission of the infection to milk consumers.

Food hygiene in all its aspects receives the consideration of the Inspectors, and visits to all food handling premises is more and more becoming a role for the educationist in correct methods of manufacture, storage, and handling. The Department now co-operates with the Building Inspector on the submission of any application under the Building Regulations which includes new or altered food premises. Advice to the applicant can then be offered at an early stage on matters which cannot necessarily be dealt with under the Building Regulations.

A similar liaison exists on submission of proposals which may be effected by the Factories Act, the Clean Air Acts or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. Advice on alteration on layout, design, and equipment in order to make the premises comply with current legislation is appreciated by the applicants.

Refuse collection and disposal occasionally poses problems, particularly when the labour force is depleted by the absence of several workmen due to holidays and sickness. No attempt has been made to extend the incentive bonus scheme because of the impending submission of a complete scheme by LAMSAC for the whole of the Council's manual labour force. The use of the South Wingfield tip only during summer months has placed further difficulties on the teams normally tipping at Darley Abbey, and increases in cost of collection. I am convinced, however, that this exercise must be continued because of the proximity of the Darley Abbey tip to residential properties, the return to Darley Abbey for general house refuse tipping being planned for the beginning of October. Both South Wingfield and Darley Abbey are available throughout the year for depositing any material by the district's householders, under the Civic Amenities Act.

The number of pail closets being emptied is gradually being reduced, but the number of cesspools to be emptied is on the increase. The eastern parishes and Pentrich schemes of sewerage had not been started, but should not now be long delayed, and the completion of these projects should reduce the amount of work on nightsoil collection.

Itinerant caravan dwellers who come for short periods of work in the area do not create many problems in that the numbers are small and we seldom have more than one family in the district at one time. When they do arrive on spare ground or grass verges we usually have to do a cleaning up operation following their stay. A greater problem is the ever increasing number of campers, by caravans and tents, who are occupying land with or without the landowner's consent. Exemptions under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act and the Public Health Act means that some limited use of land for this purpose is permissible and normally there is no problem and no public health nuisance. Only on two or three sites is there any concentration of numbers, and at Bank Holiday week-ends the numbers are such that some risk must be attached to the lack of sufficient wholesome water supply and sanitary accommodation. The Department is endeavouring to have the legal position under the Planning Acts clarified, and where legislation is being violated the County Council and this Council will have to take legal action.

The Smoke Control Orders which came into operation in Shipley Parish have meant increased work on survey work as to fittings requiring conversion, advising occupiers, contacting the fuel industries, equipment manufacturers, and contractors, inspection of works, and clerical work in connection with records of completion and payment of grants.

I am grateful to the members of the Council for their forbearance when shortcomings have arisen due to pressure of work, and for their support of the proposals which have been submitted to them. The co-operation of other officials of the Council has always been readily forthcoming, and the amount of work done by the Department is evidence of the zeal and fervour with which the members of the Public Health Department staff have undertaken their duties.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

H.D.Stanworth

Chief Public Health Inspector

SCAVENGING

The whole of the Council's district is covered by the direct labour scheme for the collection of house refuse, the emptying of pail closets, and the emptying of cesspools and septic tanks.

House Refuse Collection

The district is divided into five areas for the purpose of house refuse collection. One driver-loader and three collectors work in the parishes of Duffield and Quarndon, but is increasing in the number of premises to soon require an additional loader. One driver-loader and one collector, who is also a relief driver, clear all the western parishes, and this lorry and the Duffield lorry are housed at the Duffield depot. Two teams each consisting of one driver-loader and four collectors, work from the Kilburn depot and are responsible for the parishes of Holbrook, Horsley, Kilburn, Denby, Horsley Woodhouse, Smalley, Mapperley and Shipley, the number of premises being almost equally divided between the two teams. The northern area is served by two vehicles, one being a smaller vehicle because of the difficulty of manoeuvrability in some of the very steep and narrow roads, both working from the Crich depot. The two lorries are manned by nine collectors, one of whom is classed as a foreman driver/loader, and two are retained as driver-loaders but during certain parts of each week this number is depleted by transfer to the second cesspool emptying vehicle to cope with the number of applications received for cesspool emptyings. The foreman driver-loader does a considerable amount of repair and maintenance work on the Council's vehicles.

The total labour force of 25 men, under the control of a general foreman, employed on house refuse collection, have six lorries in constant use, working from three depots, Crich, Duffield and Kilburn, and one spare lorry is kept licensed for use in the event of breakdown or repair and maintenance on other vehicles.

An incentive bonus scheme has been adopted for the 14 collectors including drivers working in the Duffield, Kilburn and Smalley areas.

The amount of holiday due to the men is the equivalent of one workman for more than the twelve month period, and when this absence is accompanied by some unforeseen sick leave there is some delay in collection. From time to time casual labour has to be engaged.

Refuse Tips

During the winter months the Duffield, Western Parishes, Kilburn and Smalley lorries deliver refuse to the tip at Darley Abbey, and the refuse from the northern area is tipped at the tip off Inns Lane, South Wingfield. These tips are owned by the Council, and in addition we pay small rents for land at Sandy Lane, Horsley, and tipping rights at Hilt's Quarry, Crich, which we retain as temporary tips to meet emergencies. During the summer months all house refuse is delivered to the South Wingfield tip. The Darley Abbey tip is outside the area and in close proximity to good residential properties, and in order to remove all suspicion of nuisance the tip face is thoroughly sealed at the end of March and house refuse tipping discontinues until the beginning of October. By agreement, the Derby County Borough Council uses the Darley Abbey tip for disposing of some road sweepings.

Both South Wingfield and Darley Abbey tips are available to all householders in the district to dispose of any waste or unwanted material or articles in accordance with the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, and arrangements can be made through the Public Health Department for access to the tips at any time.

The full-time tip attendant has available a Massey-Ferguson tractor with shovel and blade, and a Fordson Major as reserve, for dealing with all tipping.

Pail Closet and Cesspool Emptying

A driver-loader and one loader are employed on each Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, on the emptying of all pail closets in the district for which they are paid an incentive bonus if completing the work within three days, so as to allow of additional time during the remainder of the week for cesspool and septic tank emptyings. The second cesspool emptying vehicle has to be manned by a driver and loader borrowed from the Crich refuse collecting teams towards the end of each week in order to deal with all the work of emptying cesspools and septic tanks, and very frequently overtime has to be worked on this service.

Cost of Scavenging

The gross cost of house refuse collection and disposal, nightsoil collection, and cesspool emptying for the year ended 31st March, 1971, totalled £53,851.00. An income of £1,994 from cesspool emptying, refuse tipping fees, trade refuse charges etc., give a nett expenditure of £51,857.00, the equivalent of a rate of 15.73 pence in the pound.

The cost of scavenging per 1,000 population was £2,146.00 and per 1,000 premises was £5,564.00.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Several requests were received from ladies organisations to address them on health and hygiene subjects, the most popular being a short illustrated talk on "Hygiene at home and in the Shops". This always brings about much discussion at the end of the talk and illustrates the interest that housewives now have on this important subject.

This side of a public health inspector's duties is becoming more important as more food is manufactured and processed nationally and the issue of stock rotation becomes essential for all to understand.

A new venture was started during the year by twice addressing the C.S.E. class studying Biology at Heanor Gate Secondary School in addition to the usual school leavers.

Whilst on this subject of Health Education it should be understood that all Public Health Inspectors in their day to day contact with people, such as caterers, hotel management, shop keepers, shop assistants and house owners give individual advice and guidance. No opportunity is overlooked to explain the reasons for certain laws and regulations as to need for strict personal hygiene, no smoking whilst handling food, clean premises, etc.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Slaughterhouses

There are six licensed slaughterhouses in the district, one of which has not been used since 1963, and another since 1969. Of the others one deals with pigs only and is also a bacon and pork products factory, one kills for the occupier's own retail trade and also for the wholesale trade, and the other two deal with animals for their own retail trade.

Meat Inspection

The Public Health Inspectors carried out 100% inspection of all classes of animals killed in the district for human consumption.

The present arrangements for times of slaughtering are operating satisfactorily and it has not been necessary to exercise official control over hours of slaughtering by making any control orders. The inspections at the slaughterhouse at Crich have necessitated some overtime by the Inspectors, and a number of additional visits are made necessary by the regular frequent killing of sheep for the Mohammedan meat trade.

Accounts totalling £614.2.10. were submitted to the occupiers of slaughterhouses for the fees chargeable for inspections carried out during the year, which re-coups the Council in part for the time spent by Public Health Inspectors on meat inspection. The table on Page 41 indicates just how many visits a year have to be made in order to carry out this duty.

TOTALS FOR 1970

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part

	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	-	288	311	1333	3	10129	4749	-
Number Inspected	-	288	311	1333	3	10129	4749	-
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	36	14	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	27	126	204	-	1994	41	-
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	9.72	40.51	15.30	-	20.04	1.15	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following is a list of meat and other foodstuffs found to be unsound or diseased and voluntarily surrendered :

<u>Bullocks</u>	26 livers
<u>Cows</u>	1 part carcase (weight 60 lbs) 1123 livers 2 sets lungs
<u>Heifers</u>	1 head 191 livers 7 part livers 2 sets lungs 1 spleen 2 hindquarters and 1 forequarter beef 30 lbs 14 lbs. shin beef
<u>Sheep and lambs</u>	1 carcase (weight 45 lbs) 35 carcasses and all organs (carcase weights 872 lbs) 1 part carcase (weight 8 lbs) 1980 plucks 12 livers 1 set lungs
<u>Pigs</u>	1 carcase (weight 45 lbs) 13 carcasses (carcase weights 754 lbs) 1 part carcase (weight 15 lbs) 9 heads 19 plucks 12 set lungs 15 lbs. loin pork 17½ lbs. leg of pork

The approximate total weight of meat and offal surrendered at the slaughterhouses was 6 tons 15 cwts 56 lbs made up of 15 cwts 15 lbs of carcase meat and 6 tons 0 cwts 43 lbs of offal. (liver, lungs, heart, spleen, intestines).

Other Foodstuffs surrendered

	Tons	Cwts	Lbs
(a) Meat at retail shops	-	-	6
(b) Cooked meats and meat products	-	-	-
(c) Canned meats	-	-	31
(d) Other canned foods	-	1	27
(e) Other foods e.g. jam and frozen food	-	-	36
Total	-	1	100

Disposal of Unsound Food

All diseased and unsound meat and offal is removed to authorised premises for sterilisation and all raw knacker meat sold for pets' meat is stained before sale.

Other unsound foods are disposed of on the refuse tips under supervision where several loads of material immediately cover it.

On the 1st November 1969, the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, 1969, came into operation which requires that all unfit and unsound food must be sterilised before re-sale, for purposes other than human consumption.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

(a) Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The duty of sampling milk and other foods for the purposes of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, falls upon the County Council, and I am indebted to Mr. J. Markland, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., County Analyst, for the following report:

"In this area 144 samples were taken under the above Act during the year. Sixty of these were Milks.

One Pasteurised Milk and two Untreated Milks all contained a small amount of added water. Caution Notices were issued.

One sample of Lemon Curd was deficient of fat. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers. One canned Stewed Steak was slightly deficient in meat. A further sample will be taken.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory."

(b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed or preserved food intended for sale.

During the year no new premises were registered for the manufacture of meat products etc., and 14 premises remained registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 9 in connection with the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meats intended for sale and 5 fish friers.

(c) Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, four new registrations were made during the year, giving a total by the end of the year of 2 premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream and 91 premises registered for the sale only of ice-cream.

During the summer months, six samples of ice-cream sold in the district were taken as a check on cleanliness and efficiency of manufacture.

The results are shown in the table below :

<u>Type of Ice Cream</u>	<u>Grade</u>				<u>Total</u>
	I	II	III	IV	
Manufactured in District	4	-	-	-	4
Nationally produced	2	-	-	-	2
Total	6	-	-	-	6

Arising out of this regular sampling, there is a spirit of co-operation between manufacturer and District Inspectors, and attempts are always made to eliminate any cause for a drop in quality below Grade I.

(d) Food not of the nature, or substance, or quality demanded

Four consumer complaints were brought to the Department's notice during the year and these are detailed below :

<u>Ref.No.</u>	<u>Food Complained of</u>	<u>Nature of complaint/or foreign body</u>
1971/1	Sausage Roll.	Mouldy within 2 hours of purchase.
1971/2	Can of Cooked Ham.	Blown Can.
1971/3	Can of Dressed Crab.	Putrefying condition when can opened.
1971/4	Cans of Black currants.	Blown Cans.

Detailed investigations were carried out including public analyst reports in respect of the last two complaints, and public health laboratory for the second one ref.no.1971/2.

All these cases were satisfactorily dealt with, management of the three national firms for the canned goods and also the local bakery where the sausage roll was made were all very co-operative in order to prevent similar complaints. It is worth noting that the established reason for the mouldy sausage roll was over ordering by the retail shop keeper in the very hot humid weather we experienced in the last week of July 1970. It must be emphasised that ordering of meat products and correct stock rotation in the retail shop should always get first priority, and that it is the shopkeeper's responsibility to ensure this and is not left to the baker on his daily/weekly visit to the premises.

(e) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959
Brucellosis

I wish to present details of the sampling undertaken by your Public Health Inspectors during the year 1970 for the detecting of Brucellosis in supplies of raw farm bottled milk within the district.

This sampling commenced partially as a result of the Ministry of Health Circular 17/66 but also following the joint meeting at Matlock of eleven Derbyshire Medical Officers. At this meeting it was agreed that the most practical approach to this problem would be by regular sampling on a three monthly basis by District Councils.

Very good progress was made during the year and 133 samples were taken as against 89 samples in 1969.

Milk Sampling Figures for the Year

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Total number taken</u>	<u>Ring Test</u>		<u>Cultural Test</u>		<u>Guinea Pig Test</u>	
		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Bottle	1	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil
Herd	34	4	30	Nil	4	3	1
Group	50	13	37	4	9	4	9
Individual	48	16	32	4	12	6	10
Total	133	34	99	8	26	14	20

No. of infected cows (a) sent for slaughter 9

(b) isolated on farm 1

Several of these positive results are repeated, as routine samples are taken every 3-4 months, altogether only 4 farms were involved with any preliminary positive results and at one of these final results were negative. Altogether 10 cows infected with *Brucella abortus* were isolated on these three farms, and 9 of these have been slaughtered leaving only 1 isolated on the farm.

In Circular 1/71 issued by the Ministry of Health advising what to include in the Annual Report he requested in paragraph 9 (b) details of food premises in different trade categories. This is included in the following table :

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

<u>Trade Category</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
Wholesale Food Warehouses	1
Hotels and Boarding Houses	4
Public Houses and Clubs	69
Restaurants	3
Cafes and Snack Bars	6
Works Canteens	11
School.Canteens	21
Hospitals	1
General Stores	61
Grocers	12
Greengrocers	4
Butchers	12
Fish Friers and Fishmongers	5
Bakehouses	1
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	2
Residential Homes	4
National Food Manufacturers	1
Total	218

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The general standard of hygiene in food premises throughout the district is reasonably satisfactory, but from time to time minor defects and sub-standard conditions are pointed out to the occupiers of premises as a result of routine inspections. No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

Applications for new food premises are scrutinised at the time of submission under the Building Regulations or for planning approval. This is often the means of obtaining an improved layout and the proper installation of all the required facilities for correct handling of food, the cleansing of utensils and the personal cleanliness of the food handlers.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

One new premises was licensed during the year for a new underground installation of 2,000 gallons on an industrial estate for their own use. In addition an existing 3,000 gallon tank previously storing diesel was cleaned out and licensed for storing petrol. Three premises stopped storing petrol during the year and have not been relicensed since.

There were at the end of 1970 58 premises licensed to store petroleum spirit and the total capacity was 190,850 gallons, plus 1,210 gallons at five separate "can-stores".

1970 saw the pressure testing of 15 underground petroleum storage tanks that were in at least their 32nd year of installation, only one failure was noted and the failed tank has since been made safe by infilling with a weak cement slurry mixture. This checking and rechecking on petroleum spirit storage plus the annual electrical safety certificate now required ensures that management treat with respect at all times this dangerous substance.

Nevertheless the Home Office thought fit to remind all licensing bodies of the hazards from spillage of this product and risk of damage by fire or explosion from a leakage, however small. This information was passed onto licencees during the annual check on each premises by the District Petroleum Officer prior to being relicenced.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

During 1970 2 new caravan sites licences were issued, involving 2 caravans, and one site which had previously been licensed for one caravan was removed from the register on the expiration of a limited permission.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960 SITE LICENCES GRANTED

The following table sets out the number of site licences in force at the end of 1970, parish by parish :

Parishes	Permanent Residential		Holiday Season		Total	
	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans
Alderwasley *	9	164	2	34	11	198
Crich	5	6	-	-	5	6
Dethick, Lea and Holloway*	1	7	3	5	4	12
Denby	1	2	-	-	1	2
Hazelwood*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holbrook	2	2	-	-	2	2
Horsley Woodhouse	1	1	-	-	1	1
Kilburn	4	5	-	-	4	5
Kirk Langley	1	2	-	-	1	2
Mackworth	3	3	-	-	3	3
Mapperley	1	1	-	-	1	1
Pentrich	1	1	-	-	1	1
Shipley	1	1	-	-	1	1
Shottle	1	1	-	-	1	1
Smalley*	1	1	-	-	1	1
South Wingfield	2	5	-	-	2	5
Weston Underwood	2	2	-	-	2	2
Total	36	204	5	39	41	243

*NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE ARE:

Two sites in Alderwasley parish, two sites in Dethick, Lea and Holloway parish, one site in Hazelwood parish, and one site in Smalley parish which are licensed by the Caravan Club for not more than 5 caravans to stays of not more than 28 days duration and for use by members only.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following table gives details of the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1970.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	9,544	469
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	321	10
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	270	10
	63	3
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	44	-
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	42	-
	14	-

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? Yes

During the months of June and July - 132 manholes were test-baited throughout the Council's area for the presence of rats. Only 4 were found to be infested and after poison treatment no takes were recorded. This infestation represents only 3.03% of the number of manholes test baited.

Due to illness the Council's rodent operator had to take sick leave from the middle of August 1970 until the middle of January 1971, and so the usual number of routine checks on Council owned properties had unfortunately to be curtailed. However the Council's General Foreman dealt with all complaints as they were received along with his own usual duties, our thanks are due to him for carrying out these additional duties.

General Housing

(A) REPAIR - HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

	Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1957		Public Health and similar Local Acts		Totals	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
(a) By owner	6	4	5	3	11	7
(b) By Local Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6	4	5	3	11	7

(a) INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

(b) CLEARANCE AREAS

1. Number of areas	1
2. Houses unfit for human habitation	6
3. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil
4. Houses on land acquired under 43 (2)	Nil
5. Numbers of people to be displaced	
(a) Individuals	10
(b) Families	3
6. Houses demolished by Local Authorities or Owners	
(a) Unfit	6
(b) Others	Nil
7. Numbers of people displaced	
(a) Individuals	6
(b) Families	3

(C) IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

(1) Standard and Higher Standard

	Owner/Occupiers Standard 5 point	Tenanted Standard 5 point
1. Number of applications received	54	19
" " " approved	54	19
" " " refused	-	-
2. Number of dwellings improved	60	22

3. Amount paid in grants	£13,028	
4. Average grant per house	£158.87	
5. Number of amenities provided	fixed bath or shower	55
	wash-hand basin	57
	sink	8
	hot water supply (to any fittings)	73
	water closet	
	(1) within dwellong	81
	(2) accessible from dwelling	-
6. Higher Limit Grants.		
Additional grant aided works	new bathroom	15
	pipd water for first time	-
	septic tank or cesspool	7

(2) Discretionary

	Owner/Occupiers	Tenanted
1. Number of applications received	26	13
2. " " " approved	21	13
3. " " " refused	1	-
4. " " " approved at lower than maximum.	4	-
5. Number of dwellings improved	14	5

6. Amount paid in grants	£6,672
7. Average grant per house	£351.15

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Below are given the total number of Improvement Grants completed and yearly amounts paid by this Authority since their inception in 1949. These grants were all Discretionary Improvement Grants until the Housing Repair and Housing Act of 1959 when Standard Improvement Grants were first authorised, these were supplemented in 1968 by the Higher Standard Grant.

Discretionary Grants

<u>Year</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u> £
1952	1	125
1953	1	100
1954	17	3,375
1955	31	4,292
1956	35	5,582
1957	49	8,007
1958	32	4,276
1959	25	3,094
1960	18	3,627
1961	21	4,076
1962	23	4,764
1963	32	7,296
1964	29	5,477
1965	9	2,974
1966	5	1,332
1967	6	1,944
1968	15	4,205
1969	17	5,678
1970	19	6,672
Total	385	76,900

STANDARD GRANTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total No. of</u> <u>Ordinary Standard</u> <u>and Higher Standard</u>	<u>Higher Standard</u> <u>Grant only</u>	<u>Amount</u> £
1959	1	-	105
1960	56	-	5,704
1961	50	-	5,107
1962	47	-	4,519
1963	43	-	4,475
1964	60	-	5,448
1965	47	-	7,775
1966	46	-	6,884
1967	42	-	6,154
1968	72	15	10,491
1969	64	16	9,225
1970	82	21	13,028
Total	610	52	78,920

HOUSING ACT, 1969 - PART III

Qualification Certificates

Below are detailed the total number of Qualification Certificates and Provisional Certificates issued during the year.

Improvement Cases

No. of applications for qualification certificates under section 44(2) under consideration at end of the year	3
No. of certificates of provisional approval issued	7
No. of qualification certificates issued under section 46(3)	-

Standard amenities already provided

No. of applications for qualification certificates under section 44(1) under consideration at end of the year	2
No. of qualification certificates issued under section 45(2) in respect of:	
(i) dwellings with rateable value of £90 or more in Greater London or of £60 or more elsewhere	3
(ii) dwellings with rateable value of £60 to less than £90 in Greater London or of £40 to less than £60 elsewhere	-
(iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60 in Greater London or less than £40 elsewhere	-
No. of qualification certificates refused	2

Exemption for low-income tenants from section 54

No. of certificates issued under section 55	-
---------------------------------------------	---

RENT ACT, 1957

During 1970 no applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair.

No applications for cancellation of Certificates were received.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following table is a copy of the information required by the Minister of Labour in connection with factory premises.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	74	33	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	79	33	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To.H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1).	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3))	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	3	-	-	-

Outwork (Section 133)

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Outworkers</u>
Wearing apparel	35

CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956 AND 1968

Smoke Control Areas - Section 11 Clean Air Act, 1956

The Council made their No.3 Smoke Control Order during the year and this was confirmed by the Department of Environment on the 21st September, 1970, this Order will come into operation on the 1st October, 1971, and covers 269 acres and approximately 75 properties in part of the parish of Shipley.

Due to the solid smokeless fuel situation the Council deferred the date of operation of their No.2 Smoke Control Order from 1st October, 1970 until the 1st April, 1971. This allowed the occupiers of all the properties the 1970/71 winter during which to burn coal.

The burning of disused vehicles at a Car Breakers Yard has caused many complaints and investigations have been carried out to ascertain if an offence under Section 1 of the new Clean Air Act of 1968 did exist, no positive proof has as yet been found.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following are details of the prescribed particulars included in the Annual Report submitted to the Minister of Labour under Section 60 of the Act.

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises which received a general inspection during theyear.
Offices	1	11	6
Retail Shops	1	42	20
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	1
Catering establishment open to the public, canteens	-	13	6
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
Totals	2	67	34

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS).

TABLE C - ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	41
Retail Shops	139
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-
Catering establishments open to the public	123
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	3
	Total 306
	Total Males 130
	Total Females 176

TABLE D - EXEMPTIONS

Part I Space (Sec. 5(2)) Nil
Part II Temperature (Sec. 6) Nil
Part III Sanitary Conveniences(Sec. 9) . . . Nil
Part IV Washing Facilities (Sec. 10(1)) . . . Nil

TABLE E - PROSECUTIONS

- (a) No prosecutions were instituted during the year.
- (b) No complaints were made under Section 22.
- (c) No interim orders were granted.

TABLE F - INSPECTORS

Four Inspectors have been appointed under Section 52 (1) of the Act and no other staff are employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act.

ACCIDENTS

Only one accident was reported officially to the Department during the year and this was with a gravity feed slicing machine which cut the tip off the assistant's index finger. An investigation was carried out which revealed that the machine had all the correct guards and "last slice mechanism" fitted, the fault lay in the shop assistant's lack of concentration when cutting a piece of ham. Fresh instructions were given to all staff present.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Number of Contraventions found</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Number of Contraventions found</u>
4	Cleanliness 4	13	Sitting facilities -
5	Overcrowding -	14	Seats (Sedentary workers) -
6	Temperature -	15	Eating facilities -
7	Ventilation 1	16	Floors, passage & stairs 2
8	Lighting 2	17	Fencing, exposed parts machinery -
9	Sanitary Conveniences 2	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery -
10	Washing facilities 2	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery -
11	Supply of Drinking water -	23	Prohibition of heavy work -
12	Clothing accommodation -	24	First aid 3
			Other matters 2
			Totals 18

NOTE: Other matters refer to lack of exhibiting the abstract of the Act (O.S.R.9.) (1 case) and lack of thermometer (1)

Food Slicing Machines.

During the year a check was made on premises where it was known that dangerous machines were fitted and to supplement this in September a circular letter was sent to all premises with this type of machine along with copies of the booklet SHW 14. Follow up visits at several premises revealed that this booklet was well received by staff and employees alike.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

In addition to the visits and inspections indicated in other tables in the report, the following information is given as to several other types of premises inspected during 1970.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Bakehouses	1	2
Ice-Cream Premises	(a) Manufacturers	6
	(b) Dealers only	35
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.	14	23
All food premises (including above)	218	102
Slaughterhouses (Private)	6	760
Knacker's Yards	1	8
Factories and Workplaces	79	33
Outworkers	35	3
Caravan Sites	41	49

WATER SUPPLIES

Seven chemical samples of both a private and water board supply were taken from one property following the suggestion that there may be lead in the water supply. This was confirmed and advice was given on how best to eliminate the lead contamination.

Five bacteriological samples were taken from the slaughterhouses regularly in use during the year (except for the one at Smalley). All proved satisfactory.

The remaining samples were taken in connection with a proposed St. John's Ambulance Summer Camp, Discretionary Improvement Grant applications, a boy Scout's Summer Camp and to prove that a brook course was heavily polluted.

The following table summarises the results of the samples submitted :

	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Treated	10	6	4
Untreated	10	4	6
Total	20	10	10

WATER SUPPLIES

The following observations as to water supplies have been received from Mr. I.G. Edwards, the Engineer and General Manager of the South Derbyshire Water Board.

- (a) The water supply to the area has been adequate in quantity and generally satisfactory in quality.
- (b) Regular examination is made of both raw and treated water. A total of 120 bacteriological, 10 chemical and 117 partial chemical samples were taken during the year, both at the works and from various points in the Rural District. Of the 120 bacteriological samples, 1 indicated the presence of coliforms. Further check samples indicated coliform-free waters.

The supply to the parishes of Mactworth and Quarndon is derived from infiltration tunnels and the River Derwent at Little Eaton, together with a treated water supply received from the Derwent Valley Water Board. The local water is filtered and sterilised at Little Eaton Works.

The remainder of the Belper Rural District is supplied mainly with water received from the Derwent Valley Water Board. The Little Eaton water is now being treated to raise the fluoride content to 1.00 p.p.m. This, when mixed with Derwent Valley Water, which is not fluoridated, gives an average content of 0.50 p.p.m. When final alterations to distribution mains are complete the whole area will be receiving water fluoridated to 1.00 p.p.m.

- (c) None of the water as supplied to the consumer in this area is liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.
- (e) The number of dwelling houses, houses and shops, and the estimated population is shown on the attached list. I have no record as to the number of supplies by means of standpipes.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD

BELPER RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings Supplied</u>
Alderwasley	9
Ashleyhay	1
Crich	990
Denby	661
Dethick, Lea and Holloway	388
Duffield	1,599
Hazelwood	86
Holbrook	633
Horsley	224
Horsley Woodhouse	444
Idridgehay	65
Kedleston	12
Kilburn	812
Kirk Langley	155
Mackworth	50
Mapperley	110
Pentrich	60
Quarndon	200
Ravensdale Park	2
Shipley	251
Shottle	45
Smalley	630
South Wingfield	540
Turnditch	86
Weston Underwood	69
Windley	45
TOTAL	8,167

Estimated Population supplied 22,701

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) The following schemes were completed during 1970 :-

- (1) The relaying of 12" diameter sewers at Main Road, Smalley, to alleviate flooding of properties which occurred during storm conditions.
- (2) Extension of sewers at (a) Openwood Road, Openwoodgate, (b) Shop Hill, Hazelwood, and (c) The Green, Idridgehay.
- (3) Flood alleviation scheme at Lower Kilburn.

(b) The following schemes were in progress or in course of preparation during 1970 :-

- (1) Extensions to Duffield Sewage Disposal Works - practical completion November, 1970.
- (2) The scheme to abandon Quarndon Sewage Disposal Works and drain the flow to the Derby County Borough Council drainage system was commenced in October 1970.
- (3) Work commenced on the Horsley flood alleviation scheme in November 1970.
- (4) Final details of the Pentrich Sewerage Scheme were completed with a view to tenders being invited early in 1971.
- (5) The engineering investigation for the Eastern Parishes scheme and Kilburn sewage disposal works extensions has been held and approval is anticipated to enable a start to be made during the summer of 1971.
- (6) The scheme for a new disposal works and sewers at South Wingfield has been submitted to the Ministry.
- (7) A scheme to re-lay the 6" diameter sewers at the rear of Heanor Road, Smalley, was prepared and tenders invited with a view to commencing work early in 1971.
- (8) A scheme for the laying of sewers in Shipley Village, together with pumping station and rising main, was prepared and tenders invited. This scheme arose as a result of proposals for opencast coal workings and the National Coal Board have agreed to reimburse the total cost of the scheme.
- (9) The Council authorised the preparation of two schemes at Heanor Gate, Smalley, to assist industrial development, one totally within the Rural area and the second one within the Heanor Urban District area, who treat the flow by agreement, the Rural District Council bearing a proportion of the cost of the scheme.
- (10) Approval was received to the invitation of tenders for the extension of the Kirk Langley Sewage Disposal Works and the scheme is now being prepared.
- (11) Work is in hand on the preparation of schemes for (a) extensions to Fritchley Sewage Disposal Works and (b) the abandonment of the Mapperley Sewage Disposal Works.
- (12) The Council agreed to the preparation of a joint scheme with Heanor Urban District Council for the laying of a culvert in the existing watercourse on the joint boundary of the Authorities.

- (c) Development is still restricted in many parishes due to the lack of adequate sewage disposal facilities, but in the south of the district, i.e. Duffield and Quarndon, the schemes have been completed and the position has improved. However, until Kirk Langley Scheme has been completed, development will still be restricted in that parish.

In the eastern parish the schemes are still urgently required to allow future development and reduce the present levels of pollution.

In the northern part of the area the scheme for South Wingfield is urgently required to allow future development and control the level of pollution. At Whatstandwell and Fritchley difficulties are being experienced in obtaining final effluents of the required standard.

DRAINAGE

	<u>No. of Houses,</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u> <u>Involved</u>
No. of houses connected to sewers	7,874	21,200
No. of houses not connected to sewers	1,108	2,490
No. of connections made during the year:		
(a) existing houses	17	
(b) new houses	134	
(c) other premises	1 (6 W.C.'s)	
No. of conversions of other closets to to W.C.'s	26	

